

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I. CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861. NUMBER 7.

The Camden Confederate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. T. HERSHMAN,
AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Terms for Advertising:

For one Square—fourteen lines or less—ONE DOLLAR for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one Square, charged for at advertising rates.

Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

ADVERTISING TERMS PER ANNUM.

One Square, 3 months,	- - - - -	\$5
" " 6 "	- - - - -	8
" " 12 "	- - - - -	12
Two Squares, 3 months,	- - - - -	8
" " 6 "	- - - - -	13
" " 12 "	- - - - -	18
Three Squares 3 mos.,	- - - - -	12
" " 6 "	- - - - -	18
" " 12 "	- - - - -	25
Four Squares 3 mos.,	- - - - -	16
" " 6 "	- - - - -	24
" " 12 "	- - - - -	30

Eight dollars per annum for every additional square.

BUSINESS, and PROFESSIONAL CARDS EIGHT DOLLARS a-year. All advertisements for less than three months CASU. If the number of insertions is not specified in writing advertisements, will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Announcing CANDIDATES, three months, Five Dollars over that time, the usual rates will be charged.

No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

TO TRAVELLERS.

SCHEDULE

OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.



NORTHERN ROUTE.

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Charleston.....	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Arrive at Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R.....	2.45 p m	3.15 a m
Arrive at Columbia.....	4.30 p m	5.20 a m
Arrive at Camden.....	4.40 p m

WESTERN ROUTE.

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Charleston.....	5.45 a m	2.30 p m
Arrive at Augusta.....	1.15 p m	11.15 p m
Leave Augusta.....	5.00 a m	7.30 p m
Arrive at Charleston.....	3.30 p m	4.30 a m

THROUGH TRAVEL BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND KINGSVILLE

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Augusta.....	8.00 a m	7.30 p m
Arrive at Kingsville.....	2.45 p m	3.15 a m
Leave Kingsville.....	6.45 a m	3.25 p m
Arrive at Augusta.....	1.15 p m	11.15 p m

MID-DAY TRAIN BETWEEN CAMDEN AND KINGSVILLE,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

DOWN.		UP.	
Leave Camden, 10.20 a. m.	Leave Kingsville, 7.30 a. m.	Leave Camden, 1.08 p. m.	Leave Kingsville, 7.46 "
Leave Boykin's, 1.08 p. m.	Leave Clarkston's, 7.46 "	Leave Camden, 1.45 "	Leave Kingsville, 8.10 a. m.
Leave Claremont, 1.45 "	Leave Middleton, 8.20 "	Leave Camden, 2.10 "	Leave Kingsville, 8.45 "
Leave Middleton, 2.10 "	Leave Clarkston's, 8.20 "	Leave Camden, 2.20 p. m.	Leave Kingsville, 9.20 "
Leave Manchester Junction, 2.20 p. m.	Leave Boykin's, 9.20 "	Leave Camden, 2.43 "	Leave Kingsville, 9.50 "
Leave Clarkston's, 2.43 "	Arrive at Camden, 9.50 "	Arrive at Kingsville, 3.00 "	

Nov. 8—14 H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Supt.

Oats and Cow Peas

FOR SALE FOR CASH, AT THE 'OLD CORNER,'
November 1 E. W. BONNEY.

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY the 17th of December next, for a Keeper of the Poor House.

Applicants will hand in their proposals, sealed, to the Secretary. The Commissioners will meet on that day at 11 o'clock, at the Counting Room of Mr. E. W. Bonney.

W. HUGHESON,
November 8 3 Sec'y. C. P. Kor. Dist.

CIRCULAR.

To the Soldiers' Aid Societies of S. C.

In answer to the numerous enquiries which have been made by the different "Aid Societies" which have been recently formed throughout the State, I have been instructed by his Excellency Gov. PICKENS, to give the following information.

Depots will be established by the Quartermaster General, both in Charleston and Columbia, for the reception of all donations of clothing; and he is also charged with the duty of forwarding and distributing the same.

The "Department" will receive all donations of clothing, say frock coats and pantaloons, of heavy worsted goods, shirts and drawers, of heavy homespun or flannel, wool, or heavy cotton socks, blankets, new or second hand, also heavy shoes.

The plan upon which the State designs supplying her soldiers with all necessary clothing, is based upon their willingness to surrender to the State the amount of money appropriated by the Confederate Government for this purpose, say forty-two (\$42) per annum, this sum not now being sufficient in consequence of the greatly advanced cost of material. It is in view of this fact that these laudable "Associations" of ladies and gentlemen, are cordially welcomed as coadjutors in this noble work, and in proportion to their voluntary contributions of labor and materials, will the absolute cost of clothing for our gallant volunteers be reduced.

In the event that any of the "Associations" should not feel themselves able to furnish both material and labor, the Quartermaster General is instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to re-imburse such Associations the cost of all materials, at a rate not exceeding similar materials purchased by the "Department," and the quantity allowed for each garment shall be the same as used in our Manufacturing Bureau.

Societies are particularly requested to advise the Quartermaster General of the quantity of work they can do per week, and the amount of donations they will probably send.

To prevent confusion and loss, the following method for marking packages should be strictly observed. All Societies near Charleston, should ship to Charleston and mark thus:

No. 1. TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
CHARLESTON, S. C.

From Aid Society at (here insert place.)

Societies near Columbia, should ship and mark thus:
No. 1. TO ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

From Aid Society (here insert name.)

The packages should be marked distinctly, and numbered from one (1) upwards. A correct invoice should accompany each shipment.

All articles shipped at the expense of the State.
November 8 4 S. S. GLOVER, Q. M. G. S. C.

Agency

Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company.
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Merchants' Insurance Company,

OF RICHMOND, VA.

Policies in the above Companies issued at usual rates.
W. D. McDOWALL,
November 1 Agent.

Companion for the Toilet.

CONTAINING Four Bottles of essential articles for the Teeth, Hair, Complexion and Handkerchief Prepared by Burnett, and neatly put up in a compact Box.
Sold by J. J. McKAIN.

Save the Pieces.

SPAUDLING'S LIQUID GLUE is invaluable to every household. Will mend Wood, China, Glass and Metal. One small bottle will save ten times its cost. For sale by JOHN J. McKAIN.

SANCHEZ SPECIFIC

CAN be sent by mail and will effect a cure sooner than any other medicine, is safe, pleasant and reliable.
Sold by J. J. McKAIN

BURNET'S TOILET CASES.

EACH containing one bottle Cocaine, for the hair; one bottle Florimel, a new and delightful perfume for the Handkerchief; one bottle Kalliston, or Cosmetic, for removing freckles, sun-burns, &c.; one bottle Oriental Tooth Wash, for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and gums. All put up in a neat and compact Case, costing very little, and would make a handsome and appropriate present from a gentleman to a lady.

A supply just received and for sale by
JOHN J. McKAIN.

Bidwell's Bituminous COAL OIL GREASE!

THE cheapest, most convenient and best article made for Wagons, Carriages, and all sorts of running Gear. Put up in small wooden Boxes. For sale by
JOHN J. McKAIN.

[From the London Times.]

The Two Armies—An English View.

The Northern States are pouring battalion after battalion into the Federal capital, while it is said that even these incessant reinforcements still leave the army under McClellan inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. The magnitude of the forces, either actually under arms, or shortly to be raised, is almost incredible. After the abatements demanded by the exaggerations of the American journals, the residue of probable truth, as computed by our special correspondent, is enough to astound us. None of the regular armies of Europe make any approach to the scale of the levies, all of which, be it observed, are for active and immediate service. The aggregate population of the States adhering to the Union is very nearly that of Great Britain, the advantage being rather on our side. Out of our population we maintain an army—considered a large one—of some 230,000 men, being in the proportion of about one soldier to every hundred inhabitants.

The Northern States, from an equivalent population, have placed 350,000 troops in the field, are on the point of increasing these numbers to 500,000, and could, in the opinion of our correspondent on the spot, raise at least one million "without any remarkable pressure."

The population of the South is about 9,000,000, but from this aggregate must be deducted 3,000,000 on account of the slaves, who do not bear arms. This leaves 6,000,000 to be drawn upon for the supply of the army, and we are assured that from this population—a population less than that of Ireland—the Confederate Government can maintain a force of 600,000 men. This would be one soldier to every ten inhabitants of the country—a proportion never reached before.

America, in all its great centres of population, is one vast camp. A democratic republic, with a standing army of less than 15,000 men, has been transformed in the space of a few short months into something very like a despotism, acquiring more and more of a military character day after day. France, under the first empire, was not more completely merged in its army than the Northern half of the Union is at the present moment. The Unionists have neither been disheartened by defeat nor disconcerted by delay.

The war fever has spread till all classes are embraced by the contagion. Soldiers are everything, and everybody is a soldier. No party, or section of a party, adventures to talk of peace. The only kind of business thriving is that springing out of the war. Army contractors, manufacturers of warlike implements and purveyors of military stores, are driving a prodigious trade, but all other peaceful pursuits are either languishing or suspended. Excepting in the remoter States, there is little actual fighting, but drilling serves for excitement and occupation till the collision occurs. The two sections of the Union are creating their armies before marching out to battle. The absence of a standing force has not proved the least preservative against war. What other countries kept ready made the Americans are now making as fast as they can on an enormous scale, at an extravagant outlay, and for the most terrible of combats.

Important from Mexico.

The following is from the Brownsville Flag of a late date:

The Crinolinas of Matamoras are making strenuous efforts to protect the city from the approaching Rojos, by batteries and barricades. The *Progressista* of the 12th, announces that the black flag waves over the town at present, and that under its sombre folds the Crinolinos intend to fight, without asking or giving quarter. All the people are at the fortifications working with might and main.

General Guadalupe Garcia is said to be on the march from Tampico to Matamoras, with

his cavalry, three rifled cannon and 400 infantry. Gen. Carabejal is said to be outside of the city of Matamoras, at the distance of a day's march, with 600 to 2000 men, and heavy artillery in proportion.

By a private letter from Monterey, under date of November 11, we learn that President Juarez has made a demand upon Gen. Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon, for the delivery of Gen. Comonfort to the authorities in the city of Mexico, and that Gen. Vidaurri had refused to deliver Comonfort up. Comonfort has published a manifesto, declaring his intention to remain in the country, despite "my lord cardinal" Benito Juarez. The matter threatens a difficulty, if Juarez had any force, but he is at present shut up in the city of Mexico, surrounded by Marquez, Meja, Zuloaga and Cajilgas. If he sustains himself at home he will do well.

Virginia and South Carolina.

Governor Letcher, in his recent able Message, says:

I avail myself of this, the first opportunity that has presented itself, to return my cordial thanks, individual and official, to his Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of the State of South Carolina, for his promptitude in sending troops to our aid immediately after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession—for the deep interest he has uniformly exhibited in our behalf, and for his generous and ready response to every request I have preferred. He was the first Executive who proffered us aid and support, and hence the propriety of this reference to him. * * *

Very recently I have furnished one thousand muskets to South Carolina, and some heavy guns and five hundred muskets to North Carolina. The Confederate and State authorities have worked together for the advancement of a cause common to both, and the success of which can only be secured by united counsels and concerted action.

List of the Principal Poisons, with their Antidotes or Remedies.

Oil of Vitrol, Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Salt.—Magnesia, Chalk, Soap and Water.

Emetic Tarter.—Oily Drinks, Solution of Oak Bark.

Salt of Lemons or Acid of Sugar.—Chalk Whiting, Lime or Magnesia and Water. Sometimes an Emetic Draught.

Prusic Acid.—Pump on back, Smelling-Salts to nose, Artificial Breathing, Chloride of Lime to nose.

Pearlash, Soap-Lees, Smelling-Salts, Nitre, Hartshorn, Sal Volatile.—Lemon Juice and Vinegar and Water.

Arsenic, Fly Powder, or White Arsenic, King's Yellow, or Yellow Arsenic.—Emetics, Lime Water, Soap and Water, Sugar and Water, Oily Drinks.

Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel.—Whites of Eggs, Soap and Water.

Opium, Laudinum.—Emetic draught, Vinegar and Water, dashing Cold Water on chest and face, Walking up and down for two or three hours.

Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, Goulard's Extract.—Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Emetics.

Copper, Blue Stone, Verdegris.—Whites of Eggs, Sugar and Water, Castor Oil, Gruel.

Zinc.—Lime Chalk and Water, Soap and Water.

Henbane, Hemlock, Nightshade Foxglove.—Emetics and Castor Oil, Brandy and Water if necessary.

Poisonous Food.—Emetics and Castor Oil.

The following is the Fingal's cargo, which lately ran the blockade at Savannah: 12,000 Enfield Rifles, 11,000 of which were for the Confederacy, and 1,000 for Louisiana; 1,000,000 cartridges; 40,000 pounds of powder; 6 24-pounder rifled cannon; a quantity of sabres and a few pistols; a lot of shoes and blankets.